Complete Victory
And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods
Is the Way of Japan

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TOJO STRESSES NEED TO ASSIST SPHERE PEOPLE

Welfare of One Billion Inhabitants of Asia Must Be Considered by Japan

TOUCHES FOOD QUESTION

Four Committees Meet on Second Day of Central Cooperative Council

The people of Japan should always have the welfare of all the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at heart as well as their own living. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said in his speech before the fourth committee of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Thursday.

It was the second day of the conference session, when the four committees respectively on the decisive war spirit, production for increased fighting strength, emergency production for home supply of foodstuffs and decisive war life simultaneously met.

Prime Minister Tojo appearing before the fourth committee, on the decisive war life, said:

"In regard to the security of the living of the 100,000,000 people of Japan, the Government, of course, is taking every means of discharging its responsibility in cooperation with you all. At the same time, in order that our aim of establishing a New Order in Greater East Asia should be achieved, so that every member nation or race may enjoy its place in the sun, we must constantly keep before us the welfare of all the 1,000,000,000 men, women and children of the Sphere as well as our own. I earnestly hope that you will always remember this.

"In regulating our daily life, Japan is of course the great object of our thoughts but the life of the 1,000,000,000 people of the Sphere should also be made the proper object of our constant solicitude."

Turning to the subject of foodstuffs, the Prime Minister continued:

"I consider it rather strange that there should be any talk of food shortage. I think that any one who feels such a shortage in a country enjoying such abundance of edible resources is asking too much.

"The Mongolians have a saying that everything is food or fodder except poison. I think those people who regard all products other than rice, wheat or potatoes unfit as staple food are being extravagant. If people make food of everything they find there will be no such a thing as food shortage. There is no cause for concern as to the future if we are prepared to go that length.

"A decisive war implies short, sharp campaigning as a matter of strategy but on the part of the nation it must be prepared for a war of any duration.

"Literature, art, drama and the like are useful for easing the constant tension involved in war efforts. This proper regulation of tension and relaxation is important for prosecuting a long war."

FARMERS IN P.I. URGED TO INCREASE RICE CROP

Archbishop O'Doherty Visits Farms to Push Increased Production Movement

Domei

MANILA, July 14.—A campaign to support the Philippine Executive Commission's movement for the increase of agricultural production was given further impetus by the visits recently made by Monsignor Michael O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, to rice planting regions where he encouraged the farmers to make all-out efforts to increase its production.

It was reported that in sermons before groups of farmers, Father O'Doherty especially emphasized them to double their efforts for greater production not only to fulfil God's wish but it would be the prelude to the realization of a new Greater Philippines.

Meanwhile, various religious bodies in the Philippines are backing the Commission's "Increased Production Movement."

Captain Hiraide Shifted

Captain Hideo Hiraide (left) and Captain Etsuzo Kurihara.

KURIHARA IS NAMED HIRAIDE'S SUCCESSOR

Former Section Chief of Navy Press Is Transferred to Navy General Staff

Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, was transferred on Thursday to sectional chief of the Navy General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry the same day. Captain Etsuzo Kurihara at the same time was appointed to succeed Captain Hiraide in the Navy Press Section.

On his return home from his official services in Italy in July, 1940, Captain Hiraide at once was appointed the sectional chief of the Navy Press Section and during the subsequent three years he had served in one of the most active and important navy posts under four Directors of the Press Section, Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Rear-Admiral Minoru Maeda, Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa, and Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, the incumbent.

Captain Hiraide is 48 years old. After graduating from the Naval Academy in 1917, he occupied many important posts and in 1926 he went to France as an assistant naval attache. On his return home in 1927 he was made adjutant of Fleet-Admiral Viscount Ryokei Inouye. Later, he held the post of a staff officer at the Kure Naval Station. He also was an adjutant of the Training Squadron.

Captain Kurihara is 50 years old. On his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1916 he served at sea and in 1929 he was graduated from the Naval Staff College. He was appointed assistant chief gunner of the warship Haruna and later served in the Naval Affairs Bureau and Navy Press Section. In May, 1939, he was a staff officer of the Shanghai Special Landing Party and in November of the same year he was promoted to the rank of captain. In November, 1940, he was ordered to be attached to the Naval General Staff and had held the important post of sectional chief.

Captain Kurihara was concurrently appointed secretary in the Board of Information, Thursday, while Captain Hiraide was relieved of the same concurrent post.

Domei's comment follows:

"Captain Hiraide, whose name is very popular among the Japanese people, has left the Navy Press Section and has been appointed sectional chief of the Navy General Staff. He has a wide knowledge of international affairs. He also is an eloquent speaker. During his past official career his stay abroad was longer than his stay at home. For three years following his return from Italy in July, 1940, he rendered very useful services as an able assistant to four Directors of the Navy Press Section. He was to be transferred to another position in about two years, but circumstances had necessitated Captain Hiraide to remain in that key post for three years.

"Captain Kurihara, the new sectional chief under Rear-Admiral Yano, is somewhat different in character and features from his predecessor. He is a man of plain and sober character and is fitted to the new post in various respects."

On the assumption of the new post, Captain Kurihara had the following to say in a press interview Thursday:

"I strongly feel the momentous responsibility of my new mission, considering the present wartime situation. I am quite a novice to the press publicity and I think I must study hard, as I have taken up the new post, which has been regarded so important by the great exploit achieved by my predecessor,

(Continued on Page 2)

EUROPEAN SITUATION TURNS BAD FOR FOES

Reds Lose Heavily in Bielgorod Sector; Raiders in Sicily Fall Back; England Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, July 14.—The anti-Axis forces are suffering severe setbacks under the fierce counter drives of the Reich and Italian forces. In the Bielgorod sector the Soviet troops have lost two regiments and more than two hundred tanks, whilst German air forces blasted 212 enemy planes in the past few days. In the Sicily area the invaders have fallen back, and 34 enemy planes were shot down. In Western Europe British planes raided Aachen and destroyed the Aachen Cathedral, but lost 21 planes to the German airmen. At the same time, German planes raided Hull, on the southern coast of England, and blasted military establishments.

Concerning the war situation for July 12 and 13 in Europe, the following communique was released by the Fuehrer's Headquarters on Tuesday:

"The vigorous counter-offensive which was launched by the Red forces in the Bielgorod sector on July 12 has collapsed. The losses suffered by the enemy were tremendously heavy. In an isolated fight two Red regiments were crushed and a multitude of prisoners taken. The Red forces lost more than 200 tanks in the Bielgorod sector on July 12.

"East and north of Orel the Red forces, receiving strong reinforcements, had planned a violent attack. They incurred heavy damage before they could carry out the plan. They continue on the offensive in spite of the fact that they have yet to get what they struck for.

"The Germans in this sector are making attacks with reserve forces. The Red forces have lost more than 200 tanks in the past few days.

"Strong units of the German air force are taking part in the fighting along the eastern front. They have already smashed a large number of enemy tanks. They have also accounted for 212 enemy planes.

"In the southern part of Sicily Island the anti-Axis forces have fallen back on the line from Augusta to Licata, from which they are planning to attack the Axis positions south of Catania. Severe fighting is going on between them and the Axis forces.

"The Axis air force is paying constant attention to American and British warships and transports in the Mediterranean. It has shot down 34 anti-Axis planes in combat over this sea in the last few days.

"A formation of British bombers attacked the city of Aachen on the night of July 13, and the residential quarters and the old city were damaged considerably. The Aachen Cathedral was destroyed by bombs as other public buildings and cultural relics were. In battle over the city German airmen shot down 21 raiding planes.

"It has been established that on the night of April 12, when the British air force attacked Turin, the German anti-aircraft units brought down 11 enemy four-motored bombers.

"A German bomber unit raided the port of Hull on the eastern coast of the British mainland on the night of July 13 and scored hits on military objects with a variety of bombs."

201 Britishers Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—The British Ministry of the Interior today announced that the casualties suffered by the British people due to German raids during June totaled 201 killed and 284 wounded, according to a London cable.

SICILY DEFENSE FOILS ATTACKS BY BRITISHERS

Americans Suffer Severe Damage Under Heavy Artillery Bombardment of Axis

AXIS AIR UNITS KEEP ACTIVE

Enemy Forces Concentrating Entire Strength on Occupation of Catanian Plains

Domei

BERLIN, July 14.—The attacks of the British invaders of the island of Sicily have all been repulsed while the Americans have suffered severe damage under the heavy artillery bombardment carried out by the Axis forces, Karl Bruckner, DNB correspondent, reports today.

According to Mr. Bruckner, the anti-Axis forces operating on the Sicilian seacoast today continued to extend their bridgehead. Their air force gave cover to the landing forces which were finding their advance extremely difficult. Axis aircraft carried out daring attacks and brought down eight Spitfires, seven Wellington bombers, two Bostons, two "Flying Fortresses" and one Liberator.

Meet Determined Resistance

Against the anti-Axis forces endeavoring to reach the mountain road in the hinterland, the Axis vanguard is offering a determined resistance. The British under Montgomery in the southeast and the Americans under Patton in the south are finding advance difficult. As the Axis positions are well-covered and strategically placed between mountains, the Anglo-Americans have suffered severe damage. The Americans are increasing their pressure chiefly from the Licata bridgehead but have heavily suffered from the Axis air attacks and heavy artillery bombardment.

The British are mainly concentrating their operations on the positions between mountains west of Siracusa but every attack of theirs has been repelled. The British are expected to bend their every effort on the opening of a way to the Catanian plains.

The Axis air force since yesterday afternoon has been continuously bombing the Anglo-American units to aid the operations of the land forces. It sank three large freighters, one cruiser and three freighters totalling 11,000 tons and heavily damaged four transports totalling 14,000 tons. It also scored hits on 12 other convoyed vessels.

Goal of Enemy

The Anglo-American forces on Sicily are concentrating all their available strength on the occupation of the Catanian plains under cover of their ships' guns, according to information reaching here today.

Since July 12, the anti-Axis forces appear to have secured reinforcements with further landings, and, over a front 150 kilometers long, intense fighting is developing. The anti-Axis forces up to yesterday had failed to make contact between their eastern and western wings but the German military authorities admitted today that the British 8th Army and the American 7th Army had established junction near Ragusa in the southeastern part of the island and near Modica.

The anti-Axis forces around the ports of Gela and Licata secured reinforcements and seem to have advanced somewhat toward the east and north. They are apparently concentrating their energies on the occupation of the Catanian plains and are planning to advance from the Augusta area under cover of their ships' guns from off the eastern coast.

Enemy Ship Losses Heavy

The Luftwaffe up to yesterday evening sank or heavily damaged 160,000 tons of anti-Axis convoyed shipping, according to Major Albert Freytag, DNB air force correspondent.

His report follows:

"The German air force carried out terrific attacks on the anti-Axis convoys which participated in the operations on Sicily and by the evening of July 13 sank or heavily damaged 160,000 tons of enemy shipping. It also sank numerous troop and arms landing boats filled with men and materials and with fair certainty sank a destroyer.

"Among the enemy warships that received bomb-hits were one battleship, three cruisers, one destroyer and numerous troop-landing boats. A total of 350,000 tons was heavily or more or less damaged."

DEATH BATTLES RAGE FIERCELY ON EAST FRONT

Fighting Developing in Intensity in Orel, Kursk, Bielgorod Sectors; Tanks Clash

COUNTER-DRIVES STARTED

Reds Lay Mines to Keep Germans From Advancing But 6,000 Removed in 4 Days

Domei

BERLIN, July 14.—The fighting in the Orel, Kursk, and Bielgorod sectors of the eastern front in which tanks are playing a prominent part gets fiercer every day.

In the Orel and Bielgorod sectors the Soviet tank units have launched a violent counter-offensive in an attempt to shorten the wedge driven by the Germans. A death struggle is proceeding between them and the the Germans.

The heavy downpour of the night of July 12 had converted the Bielgorod sector into a sea of mud. It was difficult to operate tanks except where there were roads which had not been washed out. Yet the Reds thought fit to attack the Germans with tanks. They were beaten back with heavy losses after their repeated unsuccessful attacks. The German tank units demolished more than 200 enemy tanks in this fight.

The war in the Orel sector is developing favorably by perceptible degrees for the Germans.

Judging from statements from German military circles and the reports of Colonel Ernst von Hammel, correspondent of D.N.B. at the front, it seems that the plans of the Soviet tank units to wedge themselves deeply into the German positions in the Bielgorod and Orel sectors were completely upset by the Germans who made repeated violent counter-attacks. In the course of a single day on July 13 in these two sectors the Reds lost more than 400 tanks.

Reds 8 Divisions

The Red forces operating in the Orel sector have an estimated strength of eight divisions, inclusive of the tank units. In the field against these hosts are Germans who are barely as strong as a corps. The inability of the Reds so superior numerically to score over the Germans signifies much. It testifies to the progressive deterioration in the quality of the Red forces. It also shows conclusively that the Germans are better armed and that their spirit outshines that of their foes.

The fact also emerges that the damage incurred by the Red forces increases at a rapid pace with the passage of time.

It is easy to see that the losses in killed and wounded suffered by the Red forces in the fight of July 13 were the heaviest that had ever been incurred by them since fighting started in this area.

In the eastern and northern parts of the Orel section on July 13 the Germans suddenly had strong units of reserve start an attack. This move, while upsetting the plans of the Reds to take hold of strategic points in the east and north of Orel, made a demonstration of the fact that the Germans in this sector are in a position to carry out operations that would take the enemy by surprise at any time they like.

Lay Mines

In an attempt to prevent the Germans from making any further advances in the Orel Sector the Red forces have laid an extensive field of mines in front of their positions. The German army engineers, who know how to deal with these mines, have disposed of more than 6,000 of them in the past four days, thereby making it possible for the entire German army to advance further into the enemy positions.

Court Ranks Raised

Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, had his Court Rank promoted to the Senior Grade of the Second Rank on Thursday. More than 1,500 other civil officials and military officers as well as peers also had their Court Ranks promoted the same day.

Late Okubo Decorated

The late Marquis Toshitake Okubo, who died of illness last Tuesday, was posthumously invested with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure under date of July 13.

NIPPON FORCES SMASH FOE ATTEMPT TO LAND IN MUNDA, NEW GEORGIA

Imperial Headquarters Releases Announcement on Attack

OVER 20 SHIPS SUNK

Strong Force of Americans Put To Rout at Seashore by Japanese Garrison

In a desperate effort to turn the tide of battle in their favor, the American forces in the Southwestern Pacific battle zone tried to land on the eastern side of Munda, Japanese held base on New Georgia Island, on Wednesday, aided by those American troops which had previously been advancing toward the eastern Munda sector, but the defending Japanese Forces at once met and smashed this attempt to take their base, besides sinking more than 20 enemy vessels.

Concerning this latest development in the New Georgia area, Imperial Headquarters released the following communique at 3:30 p.m. Thursday:

"1. The Imperial Garrison Forces on New Georgia Island on July 14 attacked the American forces, which attempted to land on the eastern area of Munda in a large formation, at the seashore and sank more than 20 enemy vessels, putting all the remaining forces to rout.

"2. Part of the American forces, which had previously been advancing to the eastern sector of Munda, came raiding in consonance with the attempted landing forces, but the Japanese Garrison Forces immediately repulsed them."

Foe Admits Wau Raid

Domei

LISBON, July 14.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific on July 14 announced that the Japanese Air Force raided Wau, anti-Axis base on New Guinea, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

The same anti-Axis headquarters also issued the following announcement:

"1. According to a belated report, the Japanese Air Force bombed American positions on Rendova Island on the night of July 11.

"2. The activities of the Japanese and American air forces are growing more and more intense of late."

Lookout for Foe

Under the boiling heat of the tropic sun, these patient warriors of Nippon keep vigilant watch from the shores for signs of the enemy. Photo taken somewhere in the Southwestern Pacific.
(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

Munda Debacle Weakens Enemy; Foe Counter-Drives See Failure

Yanks Will Try to Wrest Back This Base and Rabaul If Possible, Despite Repeated Defeats—Southwestern Pacific Expected to Become Armageddon

The refractory ambition of the enemy American forces to wrest Munda on New Georgia Island from the Japanese has been frustrated by the gallant Japanese Garrison Forces there. Immediately on their landing on Rendova Island of the Solomons Group on June 30, the Americans disembarked their units on Rice Anchorage on the northwestern coast of New Georgia and also on the southeastern coast of the same island apparently in an attempt to wrest the Japanese base at Munda.

A series of furious battles has been going on day and night since then between the Japanese and American forces.

The enemy units which advanced to Robiana Island, which is located three miles south of Munda, attempted to land on Munda from its eastern sector in concert with the enemy units on the northeastern and southeastern coasts of New Georgia. Smoke screens were spread at about 8 a.m. on July 14 by the enemy. The landing was started at 9 a.m. The enemy used about 70 vessels for landing, half of which was for carrying troops and the other half carrying munitions.

The Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces at Munda were silently waiting for the arrival of the enemy forces, but when the enemy troops were beginning to land, the defense forces opened a barrage of gunfire here and there against the raiders. The seashore in the eastern sector of Munda turned into a severe battle scene. In a brief moment, more than 20 enemy vessels were sunk by the Japanese gunfire with the result that the enemy forces were thrown into utter confusion and their remaining forces fled in haste.

Foe Frustrated

Thus the enemy's attempt to land was completely frustrated and not one American soldier was able to set foot on the seashore. The landing force was beaten back in disorder with severe loss. It was certain that the enemy loss reached between 1,200 and 1,300.

The enemy unit which landed on the southeastern shore of New Georgia and was making for Munda was all but annihilated by the Japanese who resolutely counter-attacked from the right bank of the river "Aikawa" and what remained fell back in confusion.

The American attempt to wrest back Munda and, if possible, Rabaul also, however, is expected to continue unabated by desperately sending more men and supplies.

The undefeatable strategic system of Japan in the South Pacific is not to be shaken one inch by such agitation. The morale of our officers and men are exceptionally high. They are ready to meet the enemy at any time, any place. Since June 30 they have inflicted damage to the enemy totalling 31 warships and transports, numerous lesser vessels, more than 200 aircraft and more than 10,000 officers and men. The Americans continue to come in the face of such losses, unrelaxing their counter-offensive drive. The Solomons campaign is

(Continued on Page 2)

MARTINIQUE STATUS EXPLAINED BY VICHY

Islanders Forced to Join Anti-Axis Camp Due to Treacherous U.S. Act

Domei

VICHY, July 14.—The submission of Martinique to the United States has been brought about not through any desire on the part of the islanders to join the anti-Axis camp but because they were given no other alternative than either to starve or surrender by the long-term American blockade of the island, the French Government announced today.

Concerning the surrender of Martinique, the French Government today made the following announcement:

"As a result of the American fleet blockading the island of Martinique in the French West Indies, Governor-General Georges Robert of the island from the standpoint of the necessity of maintaining the islanders' existence, has finally capitulated to the United States Government. Governor-General Robert was given no other alternative than surrender, according to American reports, and Henri Hoppenot has been appointed in his place by America.

"American propaganda organs probably will say nothing of the fact that they forced the people of Martinique and Guadeloupe to surrender by force after a long-term blockade and will try hard to capitalize on the present 'victory.' But in no way can they say truthfully that the islanders voluntarily joined the anti-Axis camp. Only starvation forced the surrender of France's last colony to Roosevelt's will. This result has not been brought about by the islanders' will."

Vice-Ministers Meet

A regular vice-ministers' conference was held at the Prime Minister's official residence Thursday. A report was submitted by Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino on the proposed conference of the nine chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils to be held here on July 20.

F.I.C. TRADE CONTROL BODY TO TAKE UP LIAISON WORK

New Role Assumed by Hanoi Foreign Commerce Body Formed by Nippon Firms

Domei

HANOI, July 14.—With the Overseas Trade Corporation of Japan commencing its business here at the beginning of this month, the Hanoi Foreign Trade Control Association, whose entire business has been absorbed by the Overseas Trade Corporation of Japan, will act in future as the Hanoi Liaison Office of the Overseas Trade Corporation of Japan, it was learned today.

It is recalled that the association was formed by the Japanese firms in North French Indo-China with Hanoi and Haiphong as the centers of activities, and had played an important role in concert with the French Indo-China trade control machinery in fixing quotas and distribution of imports and exports here.

The Hanoi Liaison Office of the Overseas Trade Corporation of Japan, under which name the association will in future be known, will continue to discharge similar duties in conformity with the principles for which the Overseas Trade Corporation of Japan has been established and with a view to coordinating economic activities of Japanese firms in Indo-China, it was revealed.

Kirk Made Minister

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 14.—A United States Legation was recently established in Saudi Arabia with Alexander Kirk, former American Minister to Cairo, as the first Minister, it is reported from Ankara.

TWO THAI VISITORS CALL ON MINISTERS

Hold Friendly Talks With Shigemitsu, Aoki and Others On Second Day in Capital

By WIRAT B. SILIPIN
Tokyo Correspondent, The Srikrung, Bangkok
Special to the Nippon Times

Friendly talks with Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, and Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, highlighted the activities of Phairot Jaiyanama, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, during the second day of their sojourn in Tokyo, Thursday afternoon.

A call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, which had originally been planned for 2:20 p.m. Thursday, was postponed owing to other urgent business having to be attended to by the Japanese Prime Minister. A new appointment for this visit is expected to be made soon.

Led by Thai Envoy

Led by Direk Jaiyanama, the Thai Ambassador to Japan, the two visiting press officials from Bangkok first called on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Ministry where they were greeted by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. A most cordial conversation ensued, in the course of which the visitors related their impressions of their trip to Japan.

The Foreign Minister told his guests that he hoped they would make the best of their tour of Japan and would see as much as possible of the real life of the Japanese people and study the present condition of the country. Then the conversation turned to reminiscences in connection with Mr. Shigemitsu's former post as Japanese Ambassador to China as well as to such general matters as the climate and other topics. The party spent about a quarter of an hour at Kasumigaseki.

At the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, where they next called, the Thai visitors were received by Minister Kazuo Aoki who had returned not long ago from a visit to Thailand and said that he was very pleased to be given so early an opportunity of meeting the Chief of the Thai Publicity Bureau again in Tokyo.

Admired Phibun's Leadership

In spite of only a brief stay in Bangkok, Minister Aoki related that he had been given an opportunity of personally meeting the Thai Premier, Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram. He expressed his admiration for Premier Phibun's able leadership which was especially valuable to Thailand during the wartime, and gave voice to his conviction that the Field-Marshal would lead the country to welfare and prosperity and to ultimate victory in the common struggle of Japan and Thailand against the common foe.

Thanking the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister for his warm welcome, Phairot Jaiyanama replied that the entire Thai nation had enthusiastically received the recent visit of Prime Minister General Tojo, who brought with him the splendid gift of additional territories for Thailand in the North and South. This generous action on the part of Japan undoubtedly also was proof of the Japanese confidence in Thailand's doing her part in fighting the War of Greater East Asia.

Call on Shimada

Following the call on the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister which lasted for about half an hour, the Thai visitors called at the Navy Ministry where they were welcomed by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto. Stating that the visit of the Thai Publicity Bureau Chief was of particular significance especially at the present time, Navy Minister Shimada expressed the hope that Mr. Phairot would see Japan thoroughly and be able thus to be active for the benefit of Japan and Thailand in helping their common fight through efficient propaganda measures.

In reiterating his thanks for the invitation to Japan extended to him and his party, the Thai publicity chief emphasized his endeavors to undo the evil effects of the enemy's false war propaganda.

Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama also replied to the Navy Minister, stressing the gratefulness of the Thai people for the assistance given by the Imperial Navy to his country's cause in helping to ship goods from Japan which were badly needed in Thailand. This kindness would forever be remembered by the Thai Government and people, the Ambassador stated.

Cordial Atmosphere Prevails

A most cordial and even humorous atmosphere marked the ensuing informal talks between the Navy Minister and Vice-Minister and the Thai party, which also included the two Thai correspondents of leading Bangkok newspapers stationed in Tokyo.

Next, the visitors from Thailand called at the War Ministry where they were received by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, and other high-ranking officials of the War Ministry. In a significant address to his guests, Major-General Sato touched upon the relations between Thailand and Japan, the transfer of new territories to Thailand, the present war situation, and other important subjects. Replies to the Major-General's address were made by both Phairot Jaiyanama and Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama.

Later on, the two Thai officials made a courtesy call at Prime Minister Tojo's official residence where they left their visiting cards.

Today, Phairot Jaiyanama and Prichanusat Panyarachun are expected to have another talk with President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information. From 4 and 5 p.m. today, respectively, they will meet Japanese press representatives and foreign correspondents at the Imperial Hotel.

Nanking's Stand Bolstered With Japan's Cooperation

Chungking Forces Completely Wiped Out From North China in New Operations and Prestige Of National Government Greatly Enhanced

The China Affair, set off the unfortunate occurrence at Lukowkiao, observed its 6th anniversary this month. The Anglo-American nations, whose encroaching power was the real cause of the outbreak of this regrettable Affair, have been driven out of the East Asiatic spheres as a result of the glorious victories of Japanese arms since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War, and the whole war situation in the Chinese continent is now undergoing a great change. Japan's recent victorious drive against the Chungking forces coupled with the steady political and military growth of China's new National Government as well as the rapid progress of Nanking's pacification campaign, are driving Chungking forces to the verge of collapse, while the enemy nations are planning a general counter-offensive against Japan by strengthening their air forces stationed in the Chinese continent.

During the course of the year which has elapsed since Chungking's regular army corps stationed in North China were wiped out the Japanese Forces have continued their annihilating campaigns against the Chungking forces. As a result of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations which were carried out by the Japanese Forces during the three months of May to July last year control of the Sheklang areas, which was the main stronghold of Chungking's fighting power was wrested from the enemy who were consequently forced to resort to purely defensive tactics in fear of a Japanese march on Chungking itself.

Army Continues Drives

Since the beginning of this year, moreover, the Japanese Army has continued its devastating campaigns against the Chungking forces, breaking the enemy powers in the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations in the spring, and in the summer launching an offensive against the enemy in central China. In these operations, the Japanese Forces engaged the enemy in an average of more than 70 battles a day, with remarkable war results in each encounter. For instance the ratio of enemy troops left dead in the field of battle to war prisoners taken has increased from year to year having been 11.9 per cent in 1940, 30.1 per cent in 1941; and 47.7 per cent in 1942.

The ever-increasing number of Chungking adherents voluntarily surrendering to the Japanese Forces is also an eloquent index to the steady demoralization of the Chungking forces. In 1942, for example Chungking troops taken prisoners by the Japanese Army or who voluntarily surrendered totalled 120,000 as against 100,000 the previous year. The number of such troops has shown a sudden upspurt since the beginning of this year, 140,000 having surrended or been taken prisoner already in the six months commencing with January 1943, or more than twice the total for whole of 1942.

Moreover, the fact that such once prominent Chungking men as Pang Ping-hsun, the leader of the 24th army corps, Sun Liang-cheng, the second ranking commander of the 39th Army Corps, and Wan Ching-tsai, the Commander of the Chungking 128th Division, are among those who have surrendered and their present allegiance to the National Government of China supporting Japan in her war against the Anglo-American nations, go to prove that the artificially fostered anti-Japanese sentiment which had been the cancer in Sino-Japanese relations is gradually being replaced by a conviction that the true enemy of China is the Anglo-American combine.

Undoubtedly this change is sentiment has been partly induced by the National Government's declaration of war against the Anglo-American powers in favor of Japan, which the ejection of the Anglo-American powers from the Greater East Asia Sphere and the liberation of so many long shackled countries as a result of Japan's brilliant victories has given rise to a new understanding of the situation.

Loses Regular Force

The desertion of the 24th Group Army deprived Chungking of its only regular force still remaining in North China, and except for an occasional sally by the Communist 18th Army led by Chu Teh, all further activities of the Chungking forces in the area north of Yellow River have been completely precluded. Rapid progress in the pacification of the area where the 24th army formerly operated is being made and its value as a supply base for the fighting forces of Japan and the Chinese National Government is steadily increasing.

This steady crumbling of Chungking's fighting power, coupled with the many popular uprisings both in South China and in Inner Mongolia against the oppressive measures resorted to by the Chungking regime, is undoubtedly undermining Chiang Kai-shek's military authority.

The Chungking leaders are however still dreaming of a general counter-offensive against Japan in spite of this crumbling of their armed resistance. In a pathetic effort to deceive themselves with the pipe-dream of ultimate victory with the aid of the Anglo-American forces they try to boast that they have bogged the Japanese forces down in the mire of China's vastness, the while the desire in their hearts for peace is growing. Although they cannot yet quite bring themselves to renounce the illusion that they can manage a counter-offensive against Japan as soon as the Anglo-American Powers have regained their lost prestige in the battlefields, nevertheless knowing that their ground forces can never bear the brunt of Japanese attacks by themselves, they are doing all they can to avoid unnecessary loss of men and materials while their illusory plans for rebuilding a strong air force are in progress. It is for this reason that Chungking is appealing to the United States for the strengthening of the latter's expeditionary air force in China.

The Anglo-American power on the other hand, seeing that their chances of attacking Japan from the Pacific areas are practically nil, are counting on the use of Chungking controlled territory as their only possible base for launching a general counter-offensive against Japan. The United States expeditionary air force in China was organized as the American Volunteer Air Corps a few months prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and with the strengthening of its fighting power, it was made an independent air corps under the name of the United States 14th Air Corps with the view to starting its action against Japan. However, its activities were checked almost before they started by the lightning actions of the Japanese air forces.

Japanese Turn Tables

The Japanese air forces, perceiving the enemy designs, promptly turned the tables on them by making devastating raids on their advance bases, such as Kweilin, Lingling, and Hengyang, and even carrying the raids into Kunming, the enemy headquarters, thus completely breaking up the enemy's plans. In these raids, the Japanese air force shot down or otherwise destroyed about 100 enemy planes in the first half of this year, almost equalling the total number of enemy air planes destroyed in the same area during the whole of last year.

At present the enemy, in their desperate effort to rebuild their air force, have managed to assemble about 100 mixed fighter and bomber planes and have stationed them in various advance bases around Kunming. With these planes they hope to gain air superiority in China and are again planning to raid Japan Proper as well as to destroy the communication lines between Japan and the southern areas. This is further evidence of the stubborn but futile attempt of the enemy, which can also be seen in the Southern regions and in the Burmese area, to carry out a general counter-offensive against Japan.

The severance of the Burma Route was an irreparable blow to Chungking. Although the Anglo-American Powers are keeping up a trickle of supplies to Chungking via the air route between Kunming and Tenskia in India, and over the land route stretching over 3,500 kilometers through the northwestern regions, the amount of materials they can supply to Chungking amount to less than one-tenth of the amount formerly supplied to her through the Burma Route, the total tonnage being carried over the two routes each month amounting to little more than 1,000 tons as against 20,000 tons per month formerly supplied via the Burma Route.

It is therefore a matter of life and death for Chungking to recapture the Burma Route. It also constitutes a problem of the utmost importance to the Anglo-American powers if they are to prevent Chungking from dropping out of the anti-Axis camp, or if they wish to materialize their boasted counter-offensive against Japan.

However, the unshakable position of the Japanese expeditionary forces entrenched in Burma has forced Chungking to commit the irrevocable folly of posting more than a dozen divisions of her fighting forces in Yunnan and the Indo-Burmese borders. Moreover, the commanding position held by the Japanese Forces in Burma as a result of the complete failure of the British counter-offensive in the Indo-Burmese areas is further plunging Chungking into confusion.

Part of Big War

Today after six years of dragging hostility between Japan and China, the battle lines in the Chinese continent have been transformed into a part of the wider battle lines of the Greater East Asia War. The Incident is now inseparably bound up with the Greater East Asia War which is a struggle against the Anglo-American powers, and the successful conclusion of both incident and war depends on the success the Japanese Forces can achieve on the interrelated battlefields of one or the other. Chungking is thereby relegated to the position of being one of the arch enemies of her fellow Asiatics, to the position of ally and sycophant of those who have so long been a cancer in the bosom of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia, sapping their strength.

Such being the general situation it is a matter of unfeigned happiness for the Japanese people that the Japanese expeditionary forces in China under the command of General Shunroku Hata are maintaining high spirits, and that the Japanese air forces are ever keeping all enemy attempts at counter-offensive against Japan in check. It is a matter for rejoicing that the National Government of China is daily growing both in political and military strength, that the pacification work in the occupied areas is proceeding apace and that the Nanking Government is willingly, enthusiastically, cooperating with Japan both spiritually and materially in the firm mutual resolution "To swim or sink together."

PREMIER TOJO SEES INDEPENDENCE BODY

Expresses His Delight in Meeting P.I. Leaders on Second Visit

Domei

MANILA, July 12.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo met the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee for four hours on the afternoon of July 10 at the Manila Hotel.

When the meeting was over, he entertained the committee at tea.

Chairman Jose P. Laurel and Committeeman Manuel A. Roxas, recuperating from an illness, attended and like other committeemen, had a frank exchange of views with Prime Minister Tojo on the question of independence for the islands.

Prime Minister Tojo's address at his meeting with the committee in gist follows:

"It is a great delight to me to see the Independence Preparatory Committee, brought into being already, going on with the great work of preparing the islands for the independence which is ahead of them.

"I greatly appreciate the opportunity which has come my way of sitting at the same table again with you whose acquaintance I have already made and talk matters over with you in a familiar way.

"Thanks to the sincere efforts of the Independence Preparatory Committee the islands, as I find, have made swift progress in the preparation for the coming independence.

"I have a desire from the bottom of my heart that the mass of Filipinos will work together for a new Philippines which would constitute one of the main links holding together the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and that they will push the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

This address of Prime Minister Tojo was responded to by Chairman Laurel of the Independence Preparatory Committee in the following strain:

"We are extremely pleased that we have welcomed Prime Minister Tojo to these shores for the second time and find ourselves in his presence from which we draw great encouragement.

"The Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee is composed of men who owed their election to the body by the Philippine people entirely to their lofty character. This raises the conviction in us that the committee will finish its historic labors with complete satisfaction.

"I have a profound sense of gratitude for the promise of independence made the Philippines.

"This feeling of gratitude of mine is the feeling of gratitude of not alone the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines but likewise all the people of Greater East Asia who have been liberated from many long years of American and British rule marked by every sort of abomination.

"While pushing the preparation of the islands for the new regime ahead, our thoughts sometimes go to the day when we will be hoisting our national flag high with our own hands. At these moments we find our hearts leaping with joy.

"I hereby pledge that all the people of the Philippines will concentrate on the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

Japanese Doctor Achieves Isolation Of Dengue Germs

For the first time in medical history, an experiment isolating Dengue Fever microbes without the medium of human bodies has been successfully undertaken by Japanese Army Surgeon Captain Michitoshi Kono. The discovery was reported in Captain Kono's medical thesis "Cultivation of Dengue Microbes in Chicken Eggs" for which he was granted a doctor"s degree as was announced Wednesday by the Education Ministry. Captain Kono, who graduated from the Medical Department of Keio University in 1936, was assistant at the Kitasato Medical Research Bureau. Since the outbreak of the current war he participated in the southern campaign where he first came in contact with this fever at Rangoon.

Kurihara Is Named Hiraide's Successor

(Continued From Page 1)

Captain Hiraide. The war situation presents a picture of decisive warfare. The enemy offensive is growing keener than ever. No time will be more urgent for Japan than at present to display her total strength to the highest and fullest extent.

"It is most vital to be conscious that the present strength of the 100,000,000 people of Japan is at once the fighting strength which will annihilate the enemy.

"The people are production 'warriors.' Their firm determination, it should be remembered, has direct bearing upon the battles fought in the Solomons area. In thought warfare, too, the present strength should be displayed to the utmost to answer the purposes of the State. The hitting ratio of 'paper bullets' should be increased more than ever."

Hongkong Seamen Graduate

Domei

HONGKONG, July 15.—The Hongkong Seamen's Training Institute held its second graduation ceremony yesterday for 55 students. It is recalled that in June, the same institute graduated 57 students who are now engaged in maritime transportation.

Munda Debacle Weakens Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

expected to intensify even more. This is the time for developing our fighting strength to the utmost by the combined efforts of those at the front and those behind the lines in order to teach the self-conceited materialistic imperialists a sharp and bitter lesson.

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Air Raid Defense Maneuvers Of Metropolis See Success

General Prince Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of Defense Headquarters, Inspects Drills, and Is Highly Pleased With Excellent Order

Moving in perfect order against the hypothetical enemy air attacks and thus demonstrating conclusively that the air defenses of Tokyo Metropolis are ready for any emergency, the military, government and people of Tokyo on Thursday went through the first day of their two-day combined air raid defense maneuvers.

With the first training air raid alarm given at 8 a.m. the various air bodies, including neighborhood association squads, went into position for action. At about 8:50 a.m. a squadron of heavy hypothetical enemy bombers appeared over the western part of the capital. Neighborhood association squads, defense corps of business houses, every defense body immediately went into effective action.

With the shouted warning that enemy planes had appeared everybody, housewives doing the laundry, ditchdiggers digging ditches, people riding on streetcars and taxis, students at school, clerks adding figures, moved quickly in perfect order into air raid shelters. Those on the streets not near any shelter went down on their stomachs near some suitable shelter and covered their eyes, ears and nostrils.

Meanwhile, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Commander-in-Chief of the Defense Headquarters, attended by General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army and others, visited Tokyo Station where he encouraged the workers and inspected the situation in which railway passengers took to shelters. His Imperial Highness, respectfully led by Tatsutaro Amano, Tokyo Station Master, first inspected the workers of the station in maneuvers carrying out important papers. Following that His Imperial Highness proceeded to the station platforms where he watched railway passengers cooperating effectively with the station attendants in moving to air raid shelters or in moving under the seats of the cars. His Imperial Highness left Tokyo station at 9:20 a.m. after also inspecting the training going on in the first and second class and women's waiting rooms, and highly pleased by the effective maneuvers His Imperial Highness had seen.

Effective Operations

At about 9 a.m. several hypothetical enemy bombers came over Ueno, Asakusa and Mukojima at an altitude of about 2,500 to 3,000 meters. Another squadron roared over Shinjuku and Honjo, another passed over Fukagawa and raided the busy streets of Ginza, Shinjuku and Ueno. Everywhere these hypothetical enemy planes went they were greeted by effective operations of defense, showing that Tokyo Metropolis is perfectly and solidly ready for any sort of emergency. Whenever these planes appeared overhead all traffic, except the government railways and suburban railways, was stopped; passengers were rushed off from all vehicles and immediately took effective shelter.

Neighborhood associations too demonstrated how effectively they have been trained. As soon as an enemy plane droned overhead watchers, usually watchwomen dressed in mompe and fire-fighting hoods, cried out a warning bringing about a hurried but orderly rush to the shelters. Mothers carried their babies and grandfathers their grandchildren into the solidly built chambers underground. As soon as the hypothetical danger was over another shrill order brought them out into position, ready to fight fire or to dig to save anybody buried under the hypothetical debris.

Continue Into Night

The maneuvers continued into the night to last until 4 p.m. today. At night light was controlled perfectly and absolute blackouts were effected during air raid warnings.

Preceding the general maneuvers which began on Thursday morning, air raid drills were held from Wednesday night in the areas under the control of the Eastern Army. The hypothetical air raid warning began at 8 p.m. in the areas, and at a little after 10 p.m. about five hypothetical Boeing B-17's came in from the direction of Tokyo Bay and dropped large and small incendiary bombs within the city. At about 12:30 a.m. Thursday a second enemy force of three hypothetical Consolidated B-24's moved in, and at dawn a formation of B-25's from the direction of Chiba. These were followed quickly by a formation of other four-motored bombers. Against these persistent hypothetical enemy attacks, the military, government and people of the designated areas operated effectively in fire-preventing, life-saving and other necessary operations.

TO FOLLOW SAME POLICY

Mikorojzk Completes Refugee Polish Cabinet Line-Up

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—Pledging to pursue the policies advocated by the late General Wladyslaw Sikorski, former Premier of the Polish refugee government, Stanislaw Mikorojzk, the new Premier, formally installed the new cabinet after completing the selection of his ministers today.

The cabinet portfolios are held by four Peasant Party members, including Premier Mikorojzk, and three Polish Socialist, two National Labor, two National Party members, while three are unattached.

AFRICA FACES INFLATION

Shortage of Textiles Upsets Economic Conditions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—A vicious inflation is threatening the entire eastern districts of Africa, according to a Nairobi correspondent of the London Times who reported as follows:

"Conspicuous shortage of imported goods, particularly textiles, can be seen in eastern Africa. With skyrocketing prices and black-marketing rampant, the deplorable situation is inviting a vicious inflation.

"This is due to the deficiency of shipping bottoms and the inefficiency of the Government's economic policies."

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Japanese Textbooks Will Be Distributed To Youths of Celebes

Domei

MACASSAR, July 15.—To aid young native inhabitants in the study of the Japanese tongue 2,000 copies of a 40-page textbook in which the rudiments of Japanese grammar are given in Japanese and Malai will shortly be distributed among public schools here. The new textbook in which are written 20 songs including "Kimigayo," the Japanese national anthem, and the Song of the Imperial Rescript Day, also contains drawing lessons by Shinsui Ito, well-known Japanese artist who came to Celebes recently.

Stimson Given Audience

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—King George VI granted an audience to United States War Secretary Henry L. Stimson at the Buckingham Palace today, according to a London report.

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CHUNGKING ON VERGE OF TOTAL COLLAPSE

U.S. Writer Sees Jealousy in Anti-Axis Nations Leading to Chiang's Doom

"Chungking Is Dynamite" is the title of an article written by Elliot Janeway in the latest number of the magazine "Asia," a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Mainichi reports.

In the article, Janeway states that Chungking is ready to explode at any moment, causing total disruption in the already delicate relations existing between Britain, America and the Soviet Union vis-a-vis Chungking; thus, laying open for all the world to behold the complete absence of accord in the anti-Axis camp over the now fast dwindling Chungking regime.

According to the dispatch, the the gist of Janeway's article is as follows:

The dispute among Britain, America and the Soviet Union over the exiled Polish Government and the future status of Poland shed an ugly light on the real nature of the relations existing between them. If the relations between these Powers continue in their present unsatisfactory state, each obviously seeking to further its own selfish interests, the most formidable explosion may occur in Chungking.

Most Americans are well aware of the fact that the relations between their country and the Chiang Kai-shek regime are by no means cordial. They also now realize that the ties binding Britain and Chungking are looser than had been generally understood. What the American public is not acquainted with is the state of the relations existing between the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union, and seems to harbor an illusion that tightening the ties binding Britain and America will result in strengthening the relationship between the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Britain is playing a double game. On the one hand, she is restraining America from executing its strategy and on the other, she is intriguing to establish direct intercourse with the Soviet Union.

The anti-Axis camp blames Chungking for the latter's internal deterioration accusing it of a lack of democratic consciousness, and complains that it is not fighting against Japan whole-heartedly. No matter how desperately Chungking pleads with its allied nations to transfer their main fighting forces to the Pacific front, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union all turn a deaf ear to Chungking's demand.

"What change would come about in the situation" Janeway asks "if Chungking should turn to the Soviet Union for the necessary aid?"

He states that at present instead of transporting the sorely needed munitions and supplies to Chungking, the United Nations are sending currency in enormous amounts, which only serves to aggravate still further the already vicious inflation rampant there. America merely replies that she is sending dollars in compliance with Chungking's demand for aid. "But no matter what excuses may be attempted," he says, "there can be no justification for America not having sent sufficient real aid and support to Chungking."

He adds that so far as Britain is concerned there is only the barest chance of her ever recapturing the Burma Road, while the Soviet Union is standing by, constantly watching the progress of the situation revolving around Chungking, and on the alert for every move the Anglo-American Powers may make.

JUVENILE ARTS SHOW SET

Manila to Display Works of Children Of E. Asia

Domei

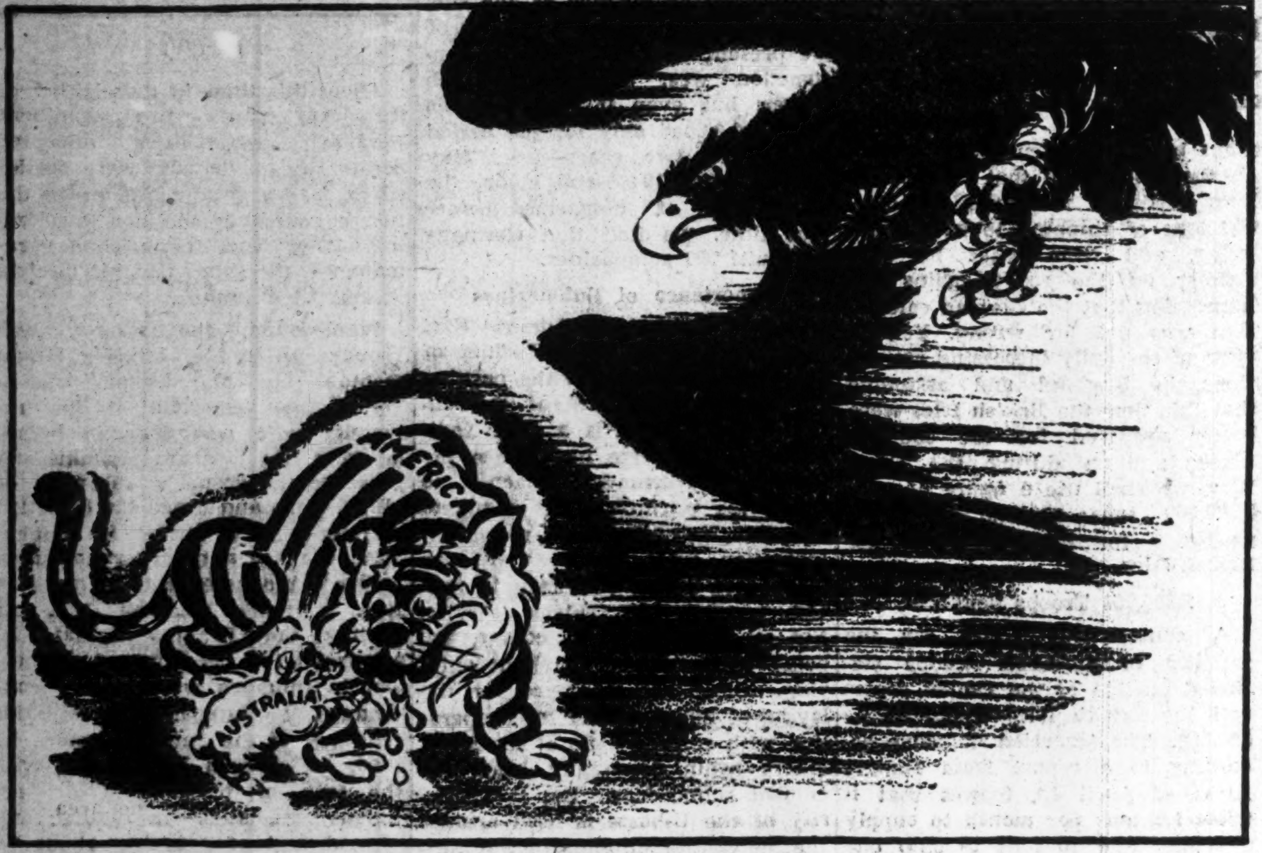
MANILA, July 12.—In order to promote friendship among the children within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a plan is now underway to hold a Juvenile Arts Exposition here comprising pictures, penmanship and handicrafts of children of all nations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The project, which is sponsored by the Education Department of the Japanese Military Administration has met with the hearty support of all the nations and regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Japan, Burma, French Indo-China, Thailand, Java, Malai, and Sumatra, and works of children are already pouring in from these countries.

Exchange Contracts Banned

BUENOS AIRES.—Owing to the panic caused on the Bogota exchange market by the forced loan taken up by the Government all forward exchange contracts have been officially prohibited, according to a message from the Colombian capital.

ECONOMIC WEAKNESS OF AUSTRALIA



By COBBER

Special to the Nippon Times

AUSTRALIA'S economic and industrial system has an inherent weakness which is a logical consequence of Britain's traditional colonial policy of exploitation. The primary object of this highly exacting policy, which, by the way, is supposedly based on the theory of liberalism, has always been to render British colonies dependent economically on the mother country. Indeed it is a matter of record that to all intents and purposes British colonial policy has been formulated and relently pursued in accordance with the principle of serving Britain's interest first, last and all the time, thereby making it impossible for the colonies to establish balanced economy and coordinated development of their industries.

Today, under stress of a losing war, the crippling effects of this British policy of exploitation are being increasingly augmented in every British colony in the face of its desperate efforts to retain its nominal political and economic autonomy and to protect itself against the formidable enemy in the midst of the current global war, Australia does not and cannot enjoy immunity from the pinch of unbalanced national economy and the stupendous cost of prosecuting this losing war on behalf of Britain's economic royalists and social parasites at the sacrifice of Australia's interests.

Rich in Resources

General speaking, however, Australia should not be in a position to suffer from the economy of scarcity, for Australia is in possession of abundant economic resources. Aside from its subsidiary foodstuffs, such as vegetables and tea, Australia's staple foodstuffs, including wheat, meat, and dairy products, all exceed the ordinary domestic demand and consumption.

Paradoxical though it may seem, Australia's present, and most probably its future, economic plight is inextricably bound up with the question of the surplus materials, especially wheat. The present worldwide unheaval has reduced the volume of Australia's export trade to a negligible quantity due to an enormous loss of ships on the part of anti-Axis countries. This acute shortage of shipping facilities has resulted in at least 4,000,000 tons of surplus wheat, representing in quantity almost one year's total wheat crop of Australia. Millions of people in India, another British colony, are dying from starvation and yet neither Britain nor Australia is able to take this surplus wheat in stock to that unfortunate people because of the utter lack of shipping facilities.

There are many other surplus materials about the disposition of which the Australian authorities are completely at a loss. Wool may be mentioned as one of the first and foremost on the list of such materials. It is estimated that up to June last more than 6,000,000 bales of wool were held up in store waiting, without avail, for exportation. This enormous quantity of surplus wool which has been accumulated during the past four years since the outbreak of the war in Europe is equivalent to two years normal wool yield for Australia.

Furthermore, it is estimated that at least 2,000,000 bales of surplus wool will be held up each year for the duration of the current war because of Australia's inability to export it. In view of these facts it follows that when the war comes to an end, Australia will be confronted with this serious question of what to do with the enormous quantity of its surplus wool which will be held up in store during the war.

To Make Survey

In this connection, the Australian authorities declared sometime ago their intention to make a survey of this economic predicament together with the New Zealand and South African authorities who are on the same boat of economic maladjustment. However, as the old saying goes, easier said than done, these bewildered colonial war leaders have failed completely to find any adequate means to cope with the alarming situation. Perhaps Australia is being spared temporarily from the direct pinch of demoralizing effects of the accumulated surplus wool because it has been paid for by the British government. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the actual possession of the enormous quantities of wool will eventually and inevitably bring about an irreparably adverse effect on the real interest and welfare of Australia's wool graziers and other interested parties not only for the duration of the war but for several years after the war.

Leck Essential Materials

While suffering on the one hand from the excess of certain goods like wheat and wool, Australia suffers on the other hand from the shortage of certain essential materials. It has always been Britain's established policy to keep colonies agricultural. British capitalists have done everything within their power to discourage or even to prevent the development of manufacturing industry in the colonies. Consequently, Australia as a manufacturing and industrial country still ranks only with a fifth rate country, if indeed she can be said to rank among industrial nations at all.

It is needless to point out Australia's utter dependence on Britain and America for the most important supply of arms and ammunition indispensable for the prosecution of the war. Britain's munitions industry can hardly take care of even its own needs in its war in Europe. Naturally, Britain has not the time nor the heart to render any assistance to Australia. Or even if Britain wishes to help Australia, its shipping has been too seriously incapacitated to give such a help, inasmuch as the latter is separated so far away from the former.

Again, Australia is bound to suffer from an inevitable shortage of gasoline and rubber in the very near future. The reason is self-evident. Australia has lost its entire source of supply of these materials to Japan as a result of Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. As far as gasoline is concerned, however, Australia may be able to import a limited quantity of gasoline from either America or Iran, the only source of supply available for Australia at present. However, note the long long distance involved either between America and Sydney or between Iran and Sydney. This distance is more than three times the distance between the Dutch East Indies and Sydney? Not only that, when one takes into consideration the utter lack of oil tankers and the great danger involved in crossing the perilous sea lanes, there is every reason to believe that Australia cannot obtain enough gasoline to meet the ever-increasing demand for it in order to prosecute the war which is bound to be intensified until the anti-Axis nations shall be brought to their knees.

Rubber Shortage Serious

The question of the shortage of rubber must be a more serious menace to the war efforts of Australia than that of the gasoline shortage. Australia must have possessed a certain amount of rubber in stock when the war broke out. But Australia must by this time have drained all of its rubber in reserve inasmuch as the reserve must have been only a negligible quantity in comparison with the enormous quantities required for the prosecution of the current war. Sure enough, the Australian authorities are now advocating that the rubber production in Papua and New Guinea must be immediately increased. But, it is a well-known fact that the production capacity in Papua and New Guinea has been only a little more than 1,000 tons a year. Moreover, it is already too late now to attempt an increase in the rubber production in this region, and under the present circumstances, any attempt on the part of Australia to increase the production of rubber is simply out of question.

Now, all these facts show most convincingly just how Australia has been made a victim of Britain's traditional colonial policy of exploitation. The question of surplus materials as well as the shortage of gasoline and rubber which are absolutely indispensable for the prosecution of modern mechanical warfare is the result of Britain's colonial policy of preventing the colonies from establishing a balanced economy and coordinated development of various industries.

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

According to a dispatch received here, Raymond Moley, one-time adviser to Roosevelt, is in hot water as a result of the following article he wrote in a recent issue of News Week:

Paregoric is a camphorated tincture of opium, containing benzoic acid, oil of anise and a number of other things. Used for children, it relieves the distress of certain kinds of intestinal pain. It is also sometimes prescribed for chronic winter coughs of the aged. But the chief point about paregoric is that it is a remedy that soothes pain. It comes, as a matter of fact, from a Greek word meaning encouraging.

Now just why men who present news to us about the fighting in the Pacific should believe that this news must be paregoric is not clear. But there certainly has been plenty of paregoric in the news. The President, the Prime Minister, Secretary Knox and many others have, of course, repeatedly warned us against over-optimism. They have told us, in so many words, that things have not gone well for the United Nations in the Far East and cautioned that we must not look for things to go well for a long time to come. So far as it has been possible, they have explained why this is so.

But in the nature of the case, those admonitions have been generalities. And day after day those truthful and bitter generalities have been undermined by hurried radio news broadcasts (not the better radio commentaries), by headlines and, more often than not, by the stories that appear under the headlines. Unfortunately, single encouraging facts or items of news, when they are not seen against their broad background, have a way of making us forget there is a background, just as a bit of brandy makes a man forget his heart lesion—for the moment.

For two whole days we lived on an encouraging headline repeated in one form or other the country over. That was paregoric.

A few newspapers like the New York Times, noted for their painstaking accuracy, carefully reminded their readers of it. But most of them did not. Nor did most of the radio newcasters.

Examples of this type of news handling have been so numerous that it is impossible even to mention them. If we were literally besieged or beleaguered, the dissemination of bad news might properly be regarded as inimical to our morale. But at this moment there is no danger that our morale will not bear up under bad news. It's about time for the public to suggest to the radio and the press: "Put away the paregoric. A little more gripe, Captain Bragg."

Another dispatch, also quoting items from recent issues of News Week, follows:

Hoarding Checkup

Although currency hoarding is traditionally the Federal Reserve's problem, the Internal Revenue Bureau is now investigating the matter. Behind this is a belief that the increasing hoarding of large bills reflects attempts at income-tax evasion. The point is that professional men and others who get their income from scattered sources can often escape detection for tax dodging if the bulk of their income is never put in bank accounts.

Business Footnotes

Government authorities will soon warn women against stocking up on girdles, pointing out that the elasticity won't last long. . . The rise in waste-paper prices is leading to a new petty crime wave; gangs circulate in early morning hours and swipe newspapers delivered outside stationery stores and unopened newsstands. . . Now a painting crisis is developing; the Japanese have cut off the supply of Chinese bristles needed for paintbrushes, plastic bristles are running short, and past union opposition to paint sprays has left the country with too few to meet the demand.

Wallace Boomerang

The new rubber shortage is a source of real embarrassment to Vice-President Wallace, though he has so far escaped publicity on it. Back in the early 1930s the War Department urged widespread cultivation of guayule in the U.S. as protection against a wartime rubber shortage. Wallace was then one of the strongest opponents of guayale cultivation and, in fact, criticized it in his 1934 book "New Frontiers," arguing that it wasn't economically sound. Now Wallace is chairman of the Economic Warfare Board, which has the function of protecting the country against such shortages.

INDUSTRY EXPANSION IN MANCHOU IS SEEN

Development Body to Rapidly Increase Light Alloy, Special Steel, Tar Production

Domei

HSINKING, July 14.—For the rapid development of the light alloy, special steel and tar industries in Manchoukuo, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation will seek the collaboration of powerful Japanese industrial concerns, Tatsunosuke Takasaki, President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation declared today in a statement to the press.

With its aluminum industry at Fushun and Antung making leaping development, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is planning to industrialize its duralumin production, President Takasaki said.

For realization of this object, the Manchuria Light Metal Company will be organized into a duralumin manufacturing company which through technical collaboration with Japanese metal making companies including the Sumitomo and Furukawa interests and the Kobe Steel Making Company, will be able to meet the demand for duralumin by the Manchoukuo Airplane Manufacturing Company.

In order to meet the increasing demand for special steel in Manchoukuo, the Penhsihu Special Steel Manufacturing Company, Tohendo Development Company and others are being encouraged to collaborate with powerful Japanese industrial companies, the President disclosed.

The light alloy and special steel making industries depend on the use of electrode which can be obtained from tar produced as by-product by the Showa Steel Works and Penhsihu Iron and Colliery Company.

Measures, the President revealed, will be taken to encourage the tar manufacturing industry by these iron works.

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is conducting negotiations with the Nippon Kasei Industrial Company and Mitsubishi as well as Mitsui interests for technical collaboration, the President concluded.

Broadcasts No News

ANDORRA.—The radio station of the tiny republic of Andorra, sandwiched between the Spanish and French borders, is probably the only one in the world, which broadcasts no news. Its entire program consists of musical records.

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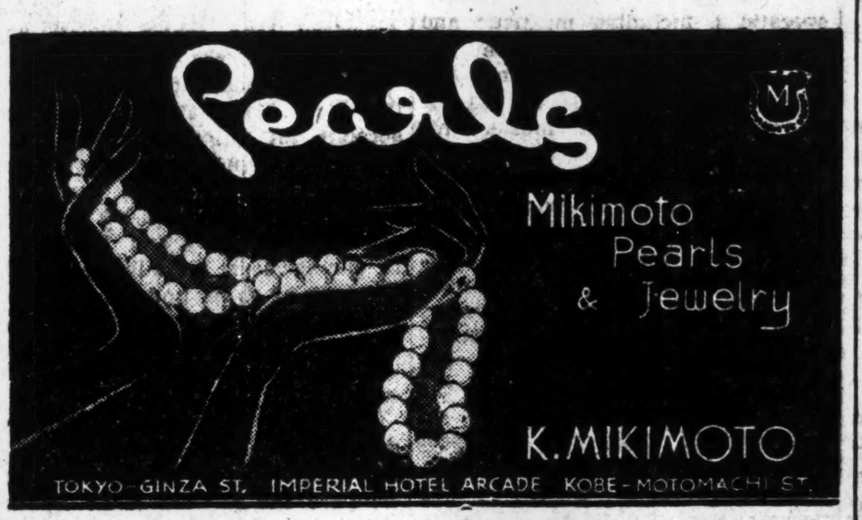
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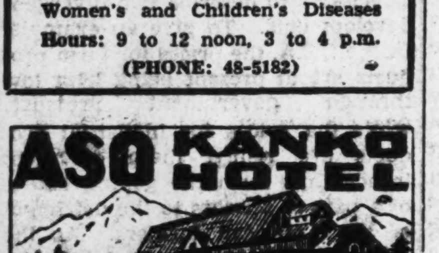

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1943

The Central Cooperation Council

In times of war when swift adjustments are imperative, when the pace of life is set at a quicker tempo, the need for rapid means of utilizing the best ideas of the people from their practical war experience, for some channel of communication between Government and people more direct than the regularly constituted body, becomes felt. The Central Cooperation Council convened by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, now holding its sixth plenary session since its inception, is a body organized to fulfil just such a function. Representatives of all walks of life, of all the various strata of society, of every occupation and profession, have been nominated to the Council by the Association. The women of the country have representatives on this Council and can make their voice heard.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association is not itself a regularly constituted administrative organ, but was also brought into being to meet the exigencies of the times and to assist the Government in the multiple tasks devolving on it in its active prosecution of the war. The Central Cooperation Council convened under the auspices of this Association will, therefore, have no direct political responsibility or administrative power. This will, however, in no wise detract from its usefulness or cause it to degenerate into a mere debating society where individual opinions can be aired but no action taken.

On the contrary, as an independent body, in more immediate, less formal contact with the people than the Diet by its very nature can be, it will be able to filter out all purely abstract theories, and promptly concentrate for the Government's consideration all practical suggestions for facilitating the united war effort of the country. It is anticipated that many promising ideas emanating from the genius of the people all eager to contribute in no matter how small a degree to the joint effort, and stimulated to new heights by the urgency of the times, will thus be submitted to assist the Government in its gigantic task.

It is the Government's intention to give the fullest consideration to all practical concrete proposals and ideas submitted by the Council and, in its simultaneous concern for the maximum welfare of the people compatible with the most rigorous prosecution of the war, to incorporate them in its general wartime administrative policy in the most efficient and appropriate form.

In ancient China the benevolent Chou Dynasty fully realizing that good Government is that which most effectively mirrors the genius and aspirations of the people, had a huge gong hung up where it might be struck when the people had any petition to submit. The functions of the Central Cooperation Council may be likened to the Chou gong. Every member of every section of the Japanese community will have access to the Council, and any valuable suggestions he may have to make arising out of his practical experiences will be brought through this new channel to the attention of the Government and given the full consideration they deserve.

The maximum cooperation between the Government and the people in the nation's united drive to victory, even closer than that already so happily existing between them, will, it is confidently hoped, thereby be firmly assured.

Roosevelt Tells the Vatican

One of the strangest notes to come out of the present war was sounded the other day by President Roosevelt when he sent a message to the Pope concerning the new Anglo-American operations on the island of Sicily.

Roosevelt, donning the robes of pious authority, told His Holiness: "By the time this message reaches your Holiness, a landing in force by American and British troops will have taken place on Italian soil. Our soldiers have come to rid Italy of Fascism and all its unhappy symbols. . There is no need for me to reaffirm my respect for the free exercise of religious worship which is fundamental to our ideas. The churches and religious institutions will, to the extent that is in our power, be spared of the devastations of war. During the struggle ahead and throughout the period of operations, the neutral status of the Vatican City as well as the papal domains throughout will be respected. I look forward, as does Your Holiness, to that bright day when the peace of God returns to the world. . ."

Anglo-American forces, says the smooth-tongued President of the United States, have come to rescue Italy and will condescend to attempt to protect the neutrality of the Vatican as far as is possible. The self-satisfied pronouncements of the deluded hypocrite of the White House present a strange contrast to the actual deeds of ruthless brutality and terrorism carried out time after time in the past by the American and British fighting forces. If the savage bombing of innocent civilians in France, Belgium, Italy and Germany by the Anglo-American air units is a reflection of the true "benevolence" of the anti-Axis nations, then the Vatican has every reason to be grateful for the protection and solicitous respect accorded it by Italy.

The neutrality of the Vatican has always been respected. By so loudly proclaiming that the Anglo-American Powers would in the future be careful to protect the Vatican's neutral status, Roosevelt has only invited suspicions as to the sincerity of his motives. Virtually everything that Roosevelt has thunderingly declared to be inviolate has at some later date been violated by the Anglo-Americans. Of course, the violation of the neutrality of the Vatican by the Anglo-Americans would have such grave repercussions that even Roosevelt would hesitate to arouse such a storm, but with Roosevelt, nothing is impossible. It is not entirely inconceivable, judging from what Roosevelt has done in the past, that some queer twist in reasoning may prompt him to disregard even the time-honored inviolability of the Vatican.

But the most ironic part of his entire message to the Pope is Roosevelt's pompous declaration that "I look forward, as does Your Holiness, to that bright day when the peace of God returns to the world. . ." Notice the subtle way of putting himself slightly ahead of the Pope in **"looking forward to peace."** Note the diabolically clever way of drafting God into his service. And witness the bright note of optimistic expectation with which Roosevelt bolsters the flagging fighting morale of the American and British peoples. The irony of the message lies in the fact that Roosevelt, whose dreams of world domination and devilish scheming can be numbered among the greatest causes of the present war, now talks blandly about the "peace of God," the very same peace he in large measure helped to destroy.

A Year Ago Today

July 16, 1942

Japanese Army warplanes this morning swept down on Panshih and Tsili situated at the estuary of the Wu River to the east of Wenchow bombing and machine-gunning important military installations there. Fires were reported to have been caused at both places.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi declared at his press conference that he would not hesitate to announce the adoption of a civil disobedience movement if he could lead India in that direction. If such a movement of 400,000,000 Indians could be made possible, it would mean a revolution of the entire world, he said.

* * *

Indicative of the acute shortage of materials, black-marketing is rampant in British though the government officials are frantically trying to bolster the public morale with the watchword, "For Our Victory!" Contrary to the wishes of the leaders, the public in general is not dancing to the tune played by the leaders, as is indicated by the fact that the journals are daily filled with reports of trials for shady dealings.

* * *

In the wake of torrential rains and resultant floods and plagues, the people living in the hinterlands of China, especially in the areas of Szechwan and Hupeh Provinces along the Yangtze River are currently experiencing indescribable difficulties. Heavy storms have seriously damaged agricultural products in these areas, while districts along the Pe and Si Rivers are said to be inundated.

* * *

There is every likelihood that a recent dispute between smaller steel companies in the United States and workers belonging to the CIO will develop into a nation-wide strike. Representatives of steel workers are said to have declared that the workers in steel industries throughout the United States are ready to go on a general strike if the Department of Labor, which is mediating between the steel firms and the steel workers, should prove unfavorable to the latter.

* * *

Due to the untiring efforts of the industrial division of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, the majority of various industries in the Greater Manila Zone have made remarkable progress toward restoration. Within six short months after the Japanese occupation of Manila, a total of 93 industrial plants have resumed operation.

GERMAN REPORTS ON BOTTOMS LOST BY ENEMY ARE ACCURATE

Anti-Axis Sources Reveal Reich Navy Has Been Building Average of One Submarine a Day

(From The XXth Century)

Part II

We have every reason to believe that the accuracy of the German statements on sinkings has increased in the present war rather than decreased. The figures of the German High Command in this war do not include any estimates of sinkings by mines, not even those brought about by coastal artillery, but only sinkings clearly observed by units of the German navy or air force.

In the present war there is as yet no way of comparing the figures of the German High Command with official figures of the anti-Axis. It is true that, in the first part of this war, the British announced some of their losses but, as Churchill himself stated in the House of Commons early in the war, only such losses as the enemy had been able to ascertain. On July 16, 1941, the British Government thus clearly followed the policy employed during the Great War, which Admiral Viscount Jellicoe characterized in his book "The Crisis of the Naval War" in the following words:

"It is perhaps as well that the nation generally remained to a great extent unconscious of the extreme gravity of the situation which developed during the Great War, when the Germans were sinking an increasing volume of merchant tonnage week by week. The people of this country as a whole rose superior to many disheartening events and never lost their sure belief in final victory, but full knowledge of the supreme crisis in our history might have tended to undermine in some quarters that confidence in victory which it was essential should be maintained and, in any event, the facts could not be disclosed without benefiting the enemy."

Indirectly, frequent confirmation is obtained for the figures announced by the German High Command. The New York paper New Republic, for example, severely attacking the British and U.S. Governments for hushing up the tonnage losses, stated:

85 to 90 Per Cent Certainty

"It is true that the Germans do not always exactly know how great their successes were, but they know the result, of their attacks with about 85 to 90 per cent certainty. Hence there is no reason to withhold the truth from the American public."

And even Churchill who, with Colonel Knox, is extremely reluctant to present the facts of the shipping situation to his nation, had to admit on February 11, 1943: "The submarine war will continue to rank first in our minds and efforts.... The losses we suffer at sea are very heavy and hamper us and delay our operations. They prevent us coming into action with our full strength and thus prolong the war."

Although the German High Command does not include in its monthly statements sinkings caused by mines and hence not observed, we can enter these into our calculations. In view of the experiences of the Great War and the statement of the First Lord of the British Admiralty in the House of Commons of October 21, 1942, which attributed part of the naval losses to "extensive German mining operations, including magnetic and acoustic mines dropped from the air," we have been using the round figure of 2,000,000 tons for shipping lost through mines. This corresponds to 6 per cent of the total tonnage sunk.

A large part of anti-Axis shipping is tied up by repairs necessitated by damages caused by submarines, bombers, or mines. Admiral Emory Land, the man who is in the charge of President Roosevelt's shipbuilding program, declared before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on February 8, 1943: "In the past year, up to the end of October, 1,482 Allied ships damaged by war action were repaired in U.S. shipyards."

If we multiply this figure by an average of only 4,000 tons per ship (the average tonnage of ships sunk by German U-boats in 1942 was 6,165 tons), we find that, in the United States alone, about 6,000,000 tons of anti-Axis ships had to undergo repair in the first 10 months of 1942. If we consider that in the Great War, according to Admiral Jellicoe, 3,600 to 4,000 ships had to be repaired every year, Admiral Land's figure and his added statement that about 2,000,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping are under repair at any given moment seem credible.

The two chief tasks of anti-Axis shipping are to supply the British Isles and the anti-Axis armies stationed overseas.

In his book "Thoughts and Adventures," Winston Churchill wrote that the German Government based its calculations in 1917 on the assumption that the British Isles needed a minimum of 7,500,000 tons of shipping to keep them going, and from what he says further on the reader gains the impression that the German calculation was not far wrong. Yet, in view of the daily increasing restrictions in England and assuming that this time the British Isles were better prepared for the counter-blockade than during the Great War, we shall use a figure of only 5,000,000 tons as the minimum necessary for the supply of the British Isles.

2,500,000 Troops Sent Out

A conservative figure for the number of anti-Axis troops stationed outside of the United States and the British Isles would be 2,500,000. The American Magazine, according to a report from Buenos Aires of April 13, figures that it takes 1.5 tons per month to supply a soldier and 10 tons to ship one soldier and his equipment to his post. Using these figures we find that 2,500,000 soldiers stationed overseas would need 3,750,000 tons of shipping per month and 100,000 soldiers sent overseas every month another one million tons. If we take one month per round trip—an assumption very favorable to the anti-Axis—it would mean that about 5,000,000 tons are constantly required to take care of the armies overseas.

But apart from these two chief demands on anti-Axis shipping there are many others: the Soviet Union is clamoring for supplies, the intercoastal and inter-American trade requires a huge tonnage, and the admiralties need a large number of ships for special purposes.

After presenting the four main factors which together provide the picture of the anti-Axis shipping situation, we can now draw the balance as of April 30, 1943. To the total of available ships built before September 1939 (39,000,000 tons) we have added the total replacements (11,550,555 tons) and thus reached a total of 50,550,000 tons in ships of over 1,000 tons in size.

From these we must subtract losses suffered through action of the German armed forces (26,091,053 tons), of Japanese forces (2,443,000 tons), and of Italian forces (2,128,184 tons); furthermore, we must subtract ships lost through mines (2,000,000 tons), ships damaged by enemy action and under repair (2,000,000 tons), ships seized by Germany in the course of the war (2,000,000 tons), and losses through ordinary hazards and depreciation in 44 months of war (1,800,000 tons), which gives a total of 38,462,237 tons.

Leaves Balance of 12,087,763 Tons

This leaves on April 30, 1943, a balance of 12,087,763 tons of ships of over 1,000 tons in favor of the anti-Axis, of which a minimum of 10,000,000 tons is swallowed up by two tasks only—the supply of the British Isles and of troops overseas—leaving very little to all the other tasks to be handled.

It is interesting to note that our figure comes very close to a figure published in April by the New York Times. This paper states that at present the anti-Axis have available a tonnage of 30,000,000 American tons, which equals 20,000,000 gross registered tons. As most calculations, including that of the New York Times, take into account all ships over 100 tons, while we include only ocean-going tonnage of over 1,000 tons, we have to subtract 4,500,000 tons for ships between 100 and 1,000 tons. If, furthermore, we subtract 2,000,000 tons of ships under repair, we obtain a figure of 13,500,000 tons, which does not differ greatly from the figure of 12,087,376 tons reached by us.

The total number of Axis submarines is a closely guarded secret. However, it is interesting to compare the guesses made by the anti-Axis. Colonel Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, states in a press conference reported by Domei from Lisbon on March 3, 1943, that Germany had about 300 to 400 submarines available for operations against anti-Axis shipping; and the London Daily Mail recently expressed the opinion that Germany had about 450 submarines, of which at least 125 were employed against anti-Axis shipping at any given time, while 125 were at their home bases for purposes of overhauling and 200 ready for special missions such as counterblows against an anti-Axis invasion attempt against Europe. The German Rear Admiral Brueninghaus recently estimated in the Berliner Borsenzeitung that 100 German submarines are at work at any given time.

The further development of the German submarine arm depends on the relationship between the construction and the destruction of U-boats. We know that by the end of the Great War Germany was in a position to build 27 submarines a month; and anti-Axis naval experts now calculate that for quite some time the Germans have been turning out an average of one submarine a day. At the beginning of the present war the tempo of construction was, of course, much slower; but even if we take this increased speed only for the period of the last two years—from May 1941 to April 1943—and ignore the construction of submarines before that time, we find that Germany has built 720 submarines.

Importance of Submarines

The appointment of Admiral Karl Doenitz, the commander-in-chief of the submarine arms, to the position of commander-in-chief of the entire German navy is a clear indication of the huge importance the German Government attaches to submarine warfare. It is owing to him that, according to a recent information from Berlin, there are never less than 20,000 men in special training for U-boat service. Not all submarines, of course, are being used against merchant shipping. Some are employed for the laying of mines, others for cooperation with surface units of the navy, others again as supply boats for combat submarines. But the majority of the U-boats is used against the mercantile shipping of the anti-Axis.

Absolutely nothing is known about the loss of U-boats. Only in relatively few cases is it possible to find out with certainty whether an attack on a submarine has led to its destruction, as modern submarines can dive to very great depths and have many ways of fooling their enemies. From a statement of the German High Command of March 3, 1940, we know that, during the first six months of the war, 11 U-boats, that is, less than two per month, were lost. The intensification of submarine warfare since then has probably increased the losses, but in all the literature on submarine warfare published by the anti-Axis we have not found a single indication of doubt about the fact that the Germans are building submarines at a much faster rate than they are losing them. On the contrary, there are many statements made on the part of the anti-Axis which express the conviction that Germany is building more submarines than she is losing. To give a few example:

More submarines are being built than destroyed. . . . The German submarine fleet had a net increase of 10 vessels per month. (Economist; TO, Lisbon, 5.2.43.)

The Germans are building more U-boats than the Anti-Axis can sink. (Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Head of the British Admiralty Delegation in Washington; Domei, Lisbon, 3.3.43.)

Germany is constructing a far larger number of U-boats than are being destroyed. (Erwin L. James; Stefani, Stockholm, 26.1.43.)

Germany is building at least 20 U-boats a month, which is considerably above the number of German U-boats which the anti-Axis forces were able to sink monthly. (London Daily Herald; TO, Stockholm, 3.1.43.)

Thus we have a unanimous opinion among the anti-Axis on this question. On the other hand, there exists almost the same unanimity in the anti-Axis camp on the fact that the anti-Axis is losing more ships than it is building. To be sure, there are some voices which contend that this is not true; but they are completely drowned out by others, of which we give the following examples:

Losses Very Large

The anti-Axis losses since the beginning of the war are more than double the tonnage built as replacement. (D. D. Howl, Canadian Minister of Munitions; Domei, Lisbon, 13.12.42.)

The construction of new ships by the United States and Canada has yielded no surplus for the anti-Axis. (BBC commentator Ferraby; DNB, Amsterdam, 30.12.42.)

Basing its information on figures available to the U.S. Government, the U. S. Navy Department states yesterday that anti-Axis shipping losses in 1942 had far surpassed the tonnage of new construction. While declining to furnish any definite information of either sinkings or new constructions, a spokesman of the Navy Department told pressmen that losses had exceeded the tonnage of new ships by some millions of tons. (DPS, Stockholm, 26.4.43.)

During the last few years a new term has frequently been used in economics, namely, that of "scissors." The economist employs the picture of scissors to describe two divergent developments. To give an example: In the U.S.A. the prices for farm products are at present being kept low through government pressure, while the prices for industrial products are rising; these divergent trends thus form the gaping blades of a pair of scissors to the detriment of the American farmers. As the difference in the price levels increases, the blades of the scissors open wider.

The simile of the scissors can also be applied to developments in the tonnage war, for we have two pairs of scissors here, both opened to the detriment of the anti-Axis: on the one hand, more Axis submarines are being built than lost, and on the other, more anti-Axis tonnage is being lost than built.

This Is India

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Part VI

About this time, in the eighties of the last century, two prominent religious personalities appeared before the public who were destined to have a great influence on the future course of the new awakening. They were Ramkrishna Paramahansa, the saint, and his disciple Swami Vivekananda.

Ramkrishna, the master, was brought up in the orthodox Hindu fashion, but his disciple was a young man educated at the university who was agnostic before he met the former. Ramkrishna preached the gospel of the unity of all religions and urged the cessation of inter-religious strife. He emphasized the necessity of renunciation, celibacy and asceticism in order to live a truly spiritual life. As against the Brahmo Samaj, he advocated the necessity of symbolism in religious worship and condemned the ultra-modern imitative tendency of the Samaj. Before he died, he charged his disciple with the task of propagating his religious teachings in India and abroad and of bringing about an awakening among his countrymen.

Founds Monastry

Swami Vivekananda therefore founded the Ramkrishna Mission, an order of monks, to live and preach the Hindu religion in its purest form in India and abroad, especially in America and he took an active part in inspiring every form of healthy national activity. With him religion was the inspirer of nationalism. He tried to infuse into the new generation a sense of pride in India's past, of faith in India's future and a spirit of self-respect. Though the Swami never gave any political message, everyone who came into contact with him or his writings developed a spirit of patriotism and a political mentality. So far at least as Bengal is concerned, Swami Vivekananda may be regarded as the spiritual father of the modern nationalist movement. He died very young in 1902, but since his death his influence has been even greater.

About the time that Ramkrishna Paramahansa flourished in Bengal, another prominent religious personality flourished in North-Western India. He was Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj.

The Arya Samaj movement had the largest following in the Punjba and the United Provinces. Like the Brahmo Samaj it advocated a return to the early Hindu scriptures and it condemned all latter-day accretions and impurities. Like the Brahmo Samaj it also advocated the abolition of the caste-system which did not exist in the oldest times. In short, according to Swami Dayananda Saraswati, people were to go back to the pure Arya religion and live the life of the Aryas of old. His characteristic slogan was: "Back to the Vedas." Both the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj attempted proselytization but the Ramkrishna Mission never made any such attempt, for Ramkrishna was against the creation of a new sect. But while the Brahmo Samaj was influenced to some extent by Western culture and Christianity, the Arya Samaj derived all its inspiration from indigenous sources. None of the three societies had any political mission, nevertheless, whoever came under their influence rapidly developed a sense of self-respect and a spirit of patriotism.

Founded in 1828

The Brahmo Samaj was founded in 1828. By that time British rule in India had spread through a large portion of the country and people had begun to realize slowly that the new invaders were different from the old. They had come not merely to make money or o preach religion, but to conquer and to rule—and unlike the invaders of old they had come not merely to make money or to preach religion, but to conquer and to rule—and unlike the invaders of old they were not going to make India their home but were going to rule as foreigners.

The realization of this national menace quickly roused the masses to a sense of the danger that threatened them. Thus occurred the revolution of 1857. It was by no means merely a revolt of the troops—a sepoy mutiny—as English historians are wont to say—but a real national revolution. It was a revolution in which both Hindus and Mohammedans joined and they all fought under the flag of a Mohammedan. At that moment it looked as if the English would be thrown out of the country. But through sheer luck they won by the skin of their teeth.

The failure of the revolution was due among other causes to lack of support from some quarters, viz., the Sikhs of the Punjab and to hostility on the part of the Gurkhas of Nepal. When the revolution was crushed, a reign of terror followed and the country was disarmed from end to end. The reaction lasted for a long time and no one dared to raise his head during that period.

By the eighties of the last century a change set in. People began to recover their courage and armed with the knowledge of the modern world, they began to devise new means of coping with the foreigners.

Thus in 1885 was born the Indian National Congress, the object of which was not to organize another revolution but to fight for Home Rule along constitutional lines.

The renaissance in Western India, unlike that in Northern India, appeared more in the form of a movement for educational and social reform than as a religious movement. The father of this awakening was Justice M. G. Ranade who later on, found a worthy disciple in G. K. Gokhale. In 1884, B. G. Tilak, G. G. Agarkar and V. S. Apte founded the Deccan Education Society. Soon after, Mr. Gokhale joined the Society.

Later on there arose differences between Lokamanya Tilak and Mr. Gokhale. The former was not interested in social reform like the latter and he belonged to the 'extremist' school of politics, while the latter was one of the outstanding 'moderate' leaders. In 1905, Mr. Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society, the object of which was to train 'national missionaries for the service of India and to promote by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people.'

Revival of Festival

Among the different measures adopted by Lokamanya Tilak to rouse the people was the revival of the Ganapati festival—which was a religious festival given a national interpretation by him—and the Shivaji festival held every year on the birthday anniversary of Shivaji, the great hero of Maharashtra.

In South India the Theosophical Society founded at Adyar near Madras in 1886 by Madame Blavatsky and Col. Olcott, played an important role in social and public life. Mrs. Besant joined the society in India in 1893 and became the President in 1907, which office she continued to hold till her death in 1933. Mrs. Besant became the great champion of Hinduism against all attacks. Even the errors and abuses of Hinduism she would explain away, rather than attack. Thereby she helped to bring back into the hearts of the people faith in their own culture and civilization which had been badly shaken as a result of the impact of the West. The large following which she managed to gather round herself through her religious and educational work, was of great value and strength to her when in 1916-17 she took an active part in politics and carried on a raging and tearing campaign for demanding Home Rule for India.

Becomes Deeply Entrenched

By the beginning of the present century, the foreign government was able to strike its roots deeper into the soil of India. The political administration was no longer a centralized government with autonomy in the branches as in former times. It was a highly-complicated system with its ramifications in every town and village of the country and with a bureaucracy ruling with a firm hand under orders from the center. People began to feel for the first time in their history what foreign rule really meant.

The beginning of the twentieth century found the Boers of South Africa fighting against the British for their freedom, the newly-awakened Japanese fighting the Russians for their existence and safety and the Russian masses fighting the all-powerful Tsar for their bread and their liberty.

About this time the pride and the haughtiness of the rulers reached its limit and signs of serious political unrest appeared in Bengal and in order to nip it in the bud, the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon, ordered the dismemberment of the province.

This was the signal for a country-wide revolt and people everywhere began to feel that constitutional agitation was not enough. The partition of Bengal was taken as a challenge by the people and as a reply, for the first time in British Indian history, a movement was launched for the boycott of British goods. The political agitation gave a strong impetus to the growth of national art, national literature and national industry. Simultaneously, institutions were started where national education could be imparted and young men could be trained as scientists and engineers for organizing new industries.

(To Be Continued)

A HAPPY OLD MAN

By Liu Tsu Hsi

The water murmurs
In the old stone well,
And, a rippling mirror,
Gives back the clear blue sky.
The river roars,
Swollen with the late rains
Of Spring.
On the cool, jade-green grass
The golden sunshine splashes.
Sometimes, at early dawn,
I climb,
Even as far as Lien Shan Temple.
In the Spring I plough
The thirsty field,
That it may drink
New life.
I eat a little,
I work a little,
My hair grows daily thinner,
And, it seems,
I lean ever a bit more heavily
On my old thornwood cane.